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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1892.

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 13th instant, at three o'clock, P. M. ; the President, Dr. GEORGE E. ELLIS, in the chair.

This was the first meeting since the summer vacation ; and in this interval the Society had lost a distinguished Corresponding Member, George William Curtis, LL.D. Mr. Curtis was elected in September, 1875, a few months after the delivery of his centennial address at Concord, and died at his home on Staten Island, New York, on the 31st of August.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The following communication was read on behalf of the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, who was prevented from being present in person :—

No one of us can have failed to notice the announcement, since our last meeting, from the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, in California, that Professor Barnard had added a fifth satellite to the four satellites of Jupiter which were discovered by Galileo on the 7th of January, 1610. This has been described as one of the greatest achievements in sidereal science in our generation, and as a signal testimony to the wonderful progress which has been made in recent years in the construction of optical instruments. A paragraph has gone the round of the press to the effect that although, since the time of Galileo, nearly three centuries ago, many thousands of persons have gazed upon the four satellites of Jupiter through telescopes, no astronomer has till

now suspected the secret which has so recently been revealed in California. Meanwhile it is added that Professor Barnard is having to fight hard to maintain the priority of this discovery, and that he has been harassed by letters from persons who claim to have made similar observations, including one gentleman who asserts that he not long ago saw this fifth satellite through an opera-glass.

Now I have no disposition to dispute the priority of Professor Barnard's discovery, and I should be one of the last to disparage any result attained by the great Lick telescope, to the skill of the maker of which, — the late accomplished Alvan Clark, — I have myself heard no less distinguished an astronomer than Sir John Herschel bear unqualified testimony. I think it desirable, however, to draw attention to the fact that the idea of the existence of a fifth satellite of Jupiter is not a new one, and that the sixteenth volume of the Proceedings of this Society contains a detailed account of a similar observation, at Hartford, in New England, on the 6th of August, 1664, contained in a letter from John Winthrop, Jr., then Governor of Connecticut, and an active Fellow of the Royal Society, addressed to Sir Robert Moray, the distinguished President of that body. This letter is one of a number which passed between the writer and several of the founders of the Royal Society. They came into my possession partly from the files of that Society and partly from my own family-papers, and I took pains to communicate them not merely to one of our volumes of Proceedings, but in a separate form to other persons interested in the development of science in the seventeenth century, through the medium of a privately printed pamphlet which attracted favorable notice both in this country and in Europe.¹

The precise language in which Winthrop narrates his observation is as follows: —

“Having looked upon Jupiter wth a telescope upon the 6th of August last, I saw 5 satellites very distinctly about that planet. I observed it wth the best curiosity I could, taking very distinct notice of y^e nūber of them by severall aspects, wth some convenient tyme of intermission; & though I was not wthout some consideration whether

¹ Correspondence of Some of the Founders of the Royal Society of England with Governor Winthrop of Connecticut, 1661–1672. Boston: J. Wilson & Son, 1878, pp. 49.

that fifth might not be some fixt star wth w^{ch} Jupiter might at that time be in neare conjunction, yet that consideration made me the more carefully to take notice whether I could discern any such difference of one of them frō the other foure, y^t might, by the more twinkling light of it or any other appearance, give ground to believe y^t it might be a fixed starr; but I could discern nothing of that nature. . . . I have been in much doubt whether I should mention this, w^{ch} would possibly be taken frō a single affirmation but a mistaken novelty; but I thought I would rather beare such sensure than omitt the notice of it to such worthy friends as might, from the hint of it, cause more frequent observations to be made upon that planet."

The letter (which is a long one) goes on to inquire whether Sir Robert Moray, or Mr. Rooke, or other mathematicians with better instruments, have ever met with such a satellite; and the writer adds: "The notion of such a thing is not new to mysele, for I remember I mett wth the like narration many years since in a little book intituled *Philosophia Naturalis* p Joh. Phociliden."

This little book is not to be found among the remnants of Winthrop's library which are still in existence, and I am not aware that there is a copy of it in America. The Mr. Rooke referred to was Lawrence Rooke, the great astronomer, who died some years later. Whether he or Sir Robert Moray ever undertook to verify Winthrop's observation is not certain, as there has been preserved no answer to the letter in question. Long after I communicated it to the Society there came unexpectedly to light another letter, to be found in a later volume of our Proceedings, in which the President and Fellōws of Harvard College express their gratitude to John Winthrop, Jr., for the gift of certain astronomical instruments in 1671; and they refer to a previous letter of instructions from him for "fitting the telescope for use, according to the rules of art"; the inference being that he had recently given the College a telescope, probably the one which he had used at Hartford, and which, in his correspondence with Moray, he had described as "a tube of but 3 foote & a halfe, wth a concave eye-glasse."¹

The two letters to which I have thus called attention establish the following facts:—

First, that within half a century of Galileo's discovery of

¹ See 2 Proceedings, vol. iv. pp. 264-267.

four satellites of Jupiter, the existence of a fifth satellite was referred to in a work by "Joh. Phociliden."

Second, that on the night of Aug. 6, 1664, a supposed fifth satellite was observed at Hartford by John Winthrop, Jr., and communicated by him to the Royal Society.

Third, that as early as the winter of 1671-72, Harvard College was engaged in astronomical observations with the assistance of John Winthrop, Jr., although no historian of the University appears to have been aware of it.

Under ordinary circumstances I should not have been tempted to refer at length to what we have already printed; but it happens that, by some oversight, the indexes to the two volumes I have cited contain no references to these matters, and the facts narrated are liable to pass into oblivion. They seem to me worth remembering by any one who is interested in the gradual progress of astronomical research in this country, though they cannot be compared to the results achieved by the gigantic instruments of modern times.

Mr. R. C. WINTHROP, Jr., said : —

I am about to communicate from the Winthrop Papers a fragment of a diary, long overlooked, in which John Winthrop, Jr., describes a journey made by him, early in the colonial period, through a considerable part of New England, and which contains some interesting allusions both to persons and places. He left Boston in the afternoon of Nov. 11, 1645, and slept at Sudbury. The next day he was somewhat delayed by a fall of snow, encamping that night near the east bank of Blackstone River, and the following night in the woods. On November 14 he passed Quabaug Pond, in what is now Brookfield, and failing to identify the direct trail to the Mohegan country, decided first to visit Tantiusques, a tract of land belonging to him near the Connecticut line. That night he passed in a deserted wigwam, the weather being very cold, with more or less snow. The next morning he was informed by friendly Indians that he had quite missed his way and was heading toward Springfield, to which place he then made up his mind to proceed, but was obliged to camp out another night before reaching it, which he did on Sunday, November 16, having thus been five days on the

road from Boston. His party seems to have consisted only of himself and his servant; but they had with them (for the first week, at least) a horse, provender for which he records having procured of the Indians in exchange for a small quantity of tobacco and two little looking-glasses. In Springfield he stayed in the house of its founder, William Pynchon, and finding the Connecticut River frozen hard above Enfield Falls and that navigation was much impeded below them, he started for Hartford by land, experiencing some difficulty in getting his horse ferried over the river at Windsor, there being then no settlements farther down on the east bank. After passing a day with friends in Hartford, he continued along the west bank, sleeping one night in a wigwam, and on November 20 reached Saybrook, a part of the country with which he was familiar, as he had been Governor there ten years before. After a stay of two days in Saybrook he attempted to recross the Connecticut, but was delayed forty-eight hours by a furious gale, of which he gives a graphic description, including a shipwreck at the mouth of the river. On the 25th of November he succeeded in crossing, passed that night in a fort of the Niantick Indians, and early in the following day reached Nameag (New London), where he was joined by Robin, a well-known Indian chief, and by the Rev. Thomas Peter, younger brother of Hugh Peter, one of the active men in the projected Pequot plantation, the precise site of which was now to be finally determined. Winthrop had been over the ground previously, and made but a short stay at this time. On November 27 he turned his face homeward, crossed successively the Thames, Poquannuck, Mistick, and Pawcatuck rivers, met along the road several noted Indians, and passed two nights in a wigwam, having been delayed a day by a severe storm. On November 30 he reached the trading-house of Roger Williams near Wickford, and the following night the house of William Arnold at Patuxet. The 2d of December he passed in Providence, the guest of Benedict Arnold, afterward Governor of Rhode Island. The following day, after a visit to Walter Palmer, at or near Seekonk, he crossed Wading River, and after camping out one night, reached Braintree on the evening of December 4, and Boston on the 5th, having been absent from home three weeks and a half, during which he underwent at times great hardships.

I have made a point of giving this brief outline of the itinerary because a large part of the original is in somewhat abbreviated Latin, which at first sight might repel or puzzle not a few readers. John Winthrop, Jr., frequently wrote in Latin, in order to keep up his acquaintance with that language, and the internal evidence of these short entries shows them to have been jotted down from day to day, though, toward the close, he changed to English, probably because he was tired or hurried. He evidently found it convenient to use diminutive sheets of paper and to contract his habitual chirography, so that parts of the diary are very difficult reading. For assistance in editing it I am under great obligations to others. Our Corresponding Member, Mr. C. J. Hoadly, of Hartford, successfully deciphered some words which baffled both my father and myself, besides furnishing valuable suggestions for the annotation. Another Corresponding Member, Mr. Amos Perry, of Providence, kindly devoted much attention to the entries relating to Rhode Island, and consulted several of the best local antiquarians with regard to them. One of them, Mr. Charles Hyde Denison, of Westerly, was good enough to prepare for me an interesting map of the old Pequot Trail from Thames River to Narragansett, showing the precise route Winthrop must have taken. Our associate, Mr. Adams, took especial pains to elucidate the allusions to Braintree and its neighborhood, with which I found myself unable to grapple single-handed, as I was puzzled by the conflicting statements of historians with regard to the site of the earliest iron-works in New England, which the writer of the diary went out of his way to visit. Mr. Adams ascertained that Mr. Samuel A. Bates, Town Clerk of Braintree, had collected much evidence on this subject; and the particulars I now furnish entirely confirm the accuracy of that gentleman's researches.

I was thus led to make further search among the unpublished Winthrop Papers for early references to Braintree, and am now able to communicate four additional manuscripts. The first of them is a rough draft (without date, but probably written in the spring of 1644), in which John Winthrop, Jr., narrates his search through Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts for the fittest place in which to establish the iron industry, and he gives at length his reasons for preferring Braintree. The

second is a rough draft (probably of about the same date), in which Winthrop describes the answer of the General Court of Massachusetts to the proposals of the promoters of the ironworks, and the conditions on which a subsidy would be granted in aid of the enterprise. The third is a letter to Winthrop from his associates in London, in June, 1645, introducing Richard Leader, whom they were sending out to superintend the works. The fourth is a letter from the same to the same, in May, 1647, in which they exhibit an edifying spirit of resignation under the pecuniary losses they had met with, and express much gratitude to Winthrop for his good offices in maintaining order among their turbulent workmen. In view of the labor troubles connected with the iron industry in Pennsylvania during the past summer, this last letter is noticeable, showing, as it does, that two centuries and a half ago the earliest ironworks in New England were hampered by unruly operatives, though nothing is said of strikes or lock-outs.

Diary of John Winthrop, Jr.

Ann. 1645.

Nov. 11. Die Martis. Hora 3 iter incepimus et Sudburiam intra horam unam aut alteram post solis occasū appulimus.

12. Mercur. Prima mane nubilosa et tranquilla. Mox nix cecidit; post duas horas cessabat et cū vento occidentali tota dies serena. Liquecebat nix. Pnoctabamus circa dua miliaria a flumine magno de Nipnet partis orientalis.¹

13. Dies nubilosa, flāte vento N. W., rigidus aer. Pernoctabamus a parte occidentali agri ubi arbores nuper multae procella ceciderunt, inter illum agrū et alterū ubi antea arbores ceciderāt. Glaciebat nocte, sed igne magno et loco cōmodo nacto, substratis sarmentis et gramine, et rete impleto gramine tecti, cōmode dormivimus.

14. Dies nubilosa partim et tranquilla. P lacum Quabage² transivimus et, non inventa calle qua milites transibant ad Monhegan,³ via recta versus Agawam⁴ tendebamus, volentes via Tantiusques⁵ ad mi-

¹ Blackstone River.

² Quabaug Pond, Brookfield.

³ The Mohegan country included New London, Norwich, and that region.

⁴ Springfield.

⁵ A tract of land, ten miles square, purchased by the writer in October, 1644, and reputed to contain a mine of black lead. It lay in Massachusetts, near the Connecticut line, in the neighborhood of what are now the towns of Brimfield and Sturbridge.

nerā plumbaginis scriptorij et inde ad Monhegen ire. Pnoctabamus juxta rivum ubi barbari domunculi partem reliquebant, quæ nobis cōmode serviebat cōtra muriam nivis, quæ prima noctis parte cecidebat, et aeris rigorem. Post 3 aut 4 horas cessabat nix, et nox serena cum rigore. Ante noctem occurrit barbarus qui nobis loquutus est de domunculo barbarorū non longe illinc. Emi ab illo partem carnis cervini. Misi p illū ad barbaros ut portarent frumētū pro equo, quod sine mora fecerūt. Pro speculo parvo et duabus uncis Tobacco circa dimidiam modij dederū, quod bene equo serviebat.

15. Die Sabbathi. Occurrunt multi barbari, viri, faeminæ, et pueri et puellæ, onerati carne cervini et rebus domesticis etc. Illi nobis dixerunt nos in via ad Agawam tendere. Volverunt autem Tantiusques nos ducere si velimus, sed melius videbatur tendere Agawam. Non liquabat nix tota die, sed rigebat, vento valde flante N. W. Pnoctabamus quasi 6 miliaria ab Sprinkfeild, collectis sarmentis pinorū et cōpositis modo barbarorū domunculorū cōtra violentiā et rigorē venti, et substrato gramine et tecti rete impleto gramine et cū pannis cōmode dormivimus.

16. Die Dominico. Dies serena. Perquievimus parte pomeridiana. Paulo ante noctem appulimus Springfield ad domū Domini Pinchon.¹ Ibi flumen totum glaciatus sup partem cataractis.²

17. Die Lunæ. Circa horam decimā, paulo ante, versus Hartford itineravimus. Rivi parvi glaciati fuerūt ut et nos et equum ferret. Diu expectabamus cimbam ad Winsor quo equū possimus et nos ipsos transfretare, ita ut ingressis Winsor jam vesper erat et adhuc in altera parte. Cimba transfretavimus in via ad Winsor ubi quondam pons erat sed inundatione disruptus.³ Dies tota serena, sed frigida ante noctem. Comitante D: Allen⁴ et in veræ partem viae ubi errari possit circa horā nonam Hartfordiam appulimus, ad domū hospitis Tho: Ford.⁵

18. Mansi Hartfordiæ. Gubernator⁶ et Magistratus abierūt ad Tuncsis villam.⁷

19. Dies Mercurij. Nacto barbaro Mohego ad portandas res nostras, iter incepti versus Saybrooke p terrā. Flumē enim glacie obstructum

¹ William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield. There are ten letters of his among the Winthrop Papers.

² Enfield Falls in Connecticut River.

³ This bridge was over Farmington River. There were then no settlements in Connecticut on the east side of Connecticut River below Windsor.

⁴ Doubtless Matthew Allyn, then of Windsor, from whom there are six letters among the Winthrop Papers.

⁵ Thomas Ford, of Windsor, had married in the previous year Mrs. Thomas Scott, of Hartford.

⁶ Edward Hopkins, of whom there are fifteen letters among the Winthrop Papers. The house is still standing in Hartford in which it is supposed he lived.

⁷ Farmington.

fuit adeo ut naviculæ Joh: Trūbull¹ et Phoenix de Newhavñ impediti fuere, non satis aquae habentes ante glaciej tempus. Navicula etiam Tho: Stanton² et cimba quaedā de Saybr. Flumē Matabeset³ et alia parva flumina sup glaciem transivimus, et domum barbari, Wehasse dicti, ubi ista nocte in barbari domo, dicti Seanuxut, dormivimus. Dies tota serena sed frigida.

20. Dies Jovis. Appulimus Saybrooke paulo ante noctem. Dies erat serena frigida.

21. Mansi Saybrooke. Dies serena tranquilla. Circa vesperē ventus S. et S. S. E. transijt navicula ad occidentem. Pluebat paulum post mediā noctem.

22. Mansi Saybrooke. Ventus N.W. Dies nubilosa. Venit navicula dict. *a catch* ab occidente et ancorā posuit ante portū parte orientali.

23. Dies Dominicus. Ventus W. Navicula tentavit intra portū venire, sed paulo tardius incipiēs navigare post incrementū maris non potuit intrare, sed rursus ancorā posuit. Post prandīū autem venit cū cimba navarcha Elias Parmā⁴ et mercator John Tinker⁵ et M^r Williams de Winsor⁶ cū aliquibus nautis, relictā nave cū tribus nautis, viz: Frost, Hadfre et puero.⁷ Nocte ventus erat S. vehemēter flante cū pluvia, ut magna erat procella, adeo ut navicula non bene tenentibus anchoris (maximā enim ancoram amisit paulo ante juxta insulā dict. Coninicut alias Fishers Iland) in terram impulsa erat, sed loco arenoso sine scopulis, navarcha et reliqui Saybrooke manentibus.

24. Dies Lunae. Ventus W. Vehementer flante neptuno Tho. Merret⁸ impeditus fuit ut non potui transire flumē prae vento et maris decremento, ne sup sirtes impelleretur cimba.

25. Ventus W. S. W. vehēter flante. Circa horā decimā vel undecimā transij flumē inter tantos fluctus ut cū sup vados transivimus sepe intrabant fluctus in cimbam magna violentia. Timui ne cimba fundū tangeret, quia tunc sine dubio impleretur aqua. Non enim profunda erat aqua, sed remis sepe fundum tetigere, et semell vel bis, ni fallor, cimba subsidentibus fluctibus una parte fundū tetigit. Sed

¹ Probably John Trumbull, captain of a trading-vessel, mentioned in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, vol. iv. p. 336.

² Thomas Stanton, of Stonington, or his son of the same name. Among the unpublished Winthrop Papers are twenty-five letters of the elder Stanton to John Winthrop, Jr.

³ Mattabesitt River, in Middletown.

⁴ Probably Elias Parkman, mariner, first of Dorchester, afterward of Windsor.

⁵ John Tinker, of Windsor, afterward of Lancaster, Mass., of whom there are nineteen letters among the Winthrop Papers.

⁶ Arthur Williams, of Windsor, afterward of Northampton.

⁷ In the margin is written the word "Nacataquot," probably the name of an Indian boy.

⁸ Perhaps Thomas Marritt, or Merritt, who was Custom-master at New London in 1668.

salvi, Deo dante, terrā appulimus ubi obviam fuimus navarcae et 2 alij qui nobis de navicula dixerūt: ivimus intuendā naviculā quae periculose agitabatur sup scopulū, sed non adeo nisi ventus de N. N. E. veniret. Ista nocte Niantiga venimus ad barbarorū castellū,¹ sed omnes abierūt cū domibus. Incidi in rivulum ad medium usque.

26. Dies Mercurij. Post lucem itinerantes juxta Nameag² paulo post invenimus domūculos barbarorū et unus illorū nos duxit ad Nameag. Tota ista die circa terram transivimus querendo loco cōmodo pro Colonia.³ Nox erat valde frigida. Ventus N. W.

27. Circa horā decimā, relicto Dō. Petro⁴ et reliquis, transivi cum unico Jo. R.⁵ et barbaro ducente nos, dict. Sabin, in canoe cū Robin⁶ obvio facto qui semel fratris servus erat, transivi flumē⁷ et transij rivum Poquanuc,⁸ ubi dixit mihi Robin terram frugiferam fuisse sine petris arabilē cū bona quantitate pratorū. Transivi etiā flumē Mistick,⁹ huc comitante nos Robin et frater ejus,¹⁰ qui inde reversus Nameag cū litteris meis ad D: Pet: . Hora fere, cōposito igne, edendo et scribendo mansi. Circa vesperem venimus juxta flumē Pacatuck,¹¹ sed glaciato solito loco, non autē omni pte nec satis firma, non ibi transire potui, glaciata parte ubi canoe solebat esse. Sed, Dei providentia, fuit barbarus altera pte qui nobis monstravit circa dimidium miliarij inferius ubi sup glaciem tuto transivimus, barbaris aliquibus nobis intuentibus praetranseuntibus. Venientibus tenebris intravimus domum barbari Cutshamekin,¹² cognati Robin, ubi hinc tractati juxta domo Georgij, cujus uxor foemina fuit quondam Momonottuck,¹³ cōmode dormivimus.

¹ The Western Niantick, or Nahantick, Indians were a branch of the Pequots; and this fort was at the head of Nahantick River, about midway between Saybrook and New London.

² New London.

³ The grant of the General Court of Massachusetts to John Winthrop, Jr., of a plantation at or near Pequod, is dated June 28, 1644. Some few settlers are stated to have been on the ground in the summer of 1645; but it is clear from this entry that the precise site had not been determined on.

⁴ Rev. Thomas Peter, younger brother of Hugh Peter, and sometime chaplain at Saybrook, was actively concerned in establishing the plantation at Pequot. Three letters of his, and one to him, are among the Winthrop Papers already published.

⁵ Perhaps John Robinson, who settled in New London as early as 1646.

⁶ Robin, alias Cassasinamon, was a well-known chief of the Nameag tribe of the Pequots. It would appear from this entry that he had previously served one of the writer's brothers as a guide.

⁷ The Thames at New London.

⁸ An arm of the sea in the township of Groton.

⁹ An arm of the sea between Groton and Stonington.

¹⁰ Sabin, or Sobin, was brother to Robin.

¹¹ The Pawcatuck River now divides Stonington, Conn., from Westerly, R. I.

¹² A well-known Indian, afterward assistant to Robin and Governor of the Western Pequots. See Conn. Col. Rec., vol. ii. p. 39; vol. iii. p. 479.

¹³ Probably "Momonotuk Sam," a Narragansett Sachem, killed in 1637. See 5 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. i. p. 248.

28. Dies Veneris. Mansi in domo Georgij, quia fere tota dies pluvia, grandine et nive plena. Circa horam 3 pomer. serena fuit etc.

29. Saturday. Fair wether, the wind Northerly & a little E^y towards night. We lodged at Notoriope his wigwā, neere [*blank*] the great pond,¹ the water runs thence into Pacatucke. We were come about 20 miles from Mimbago² where we ly. Saw Wequashcooke³ only as we passed by his house.

30. We came to the trading-house at Cacō,⁴ M^r Wilcox⁵ house, where were 2 English y^t traded for y^e Duch Gov^t, John Piggest⁶ & John [*blank*] M^r Williams man. I stepped over a trap just in y^e path right ag^t Pesicus fort,⁷ & saw it not before I was over it, my mā calling to me of it as I stepped over it. George y^e Indian was over it before me &c.

Dec. 1. I came to Tossaconawayes⁸ wigwam. I hired a guide to Providence for 2^s 6^d, who carried o^r things also. Logged by the way at Patuxet, at old William Arnolds⁹ house, it being a very wett evening & al through that night a great storme & raine; the snow was quite gone before morning. This is counted 15 miles from y^e trading house.

Dec. 2. I came to Providence. Lodged at Benedict Arnolds¹⁰ house, being but 5 miles from Patuxet. M^r Williams brother.¹¹

Dec. 3. Wednesday. I passed in a canoe downe Providence river & so landed 2 miles below Secunke. Staied there about an houre at Wāter Palmers house.¹² Went to the Wading river & waded over &

¹ Worden Pond, near South Kingstown, R. I., the largest body of fresh water in the State, was formerly known as Great Pond.

² Probably a mistake of the writer's for Quiambaug (Stonington).

³ Wequashcook, alias Cashawasset, alias Harmon Garret, a well-known chief of the Eastern Nianticks, is stated to have been then residing in the Debatable Lands (over which both Pequots and Narragansetts claimed jurisdiction), about three miles northeast of Misquamicut ford on Pawcatuck River.

⁴ The word "Sgusset" was written after "Cacō," and then apparently stricken out. It was undoubtedly the place known as Cawcumsquissick, near the present village of Wickford, R. I.

⁵ Edward Wilcox, first of that name in Rhode Island, was then a partner in this trading-house with Roger Williams, but sold out his interest to Williams in the following year.

⁶ Perhaps John Picket, afterward a prominent resident of New London.

⁷ Pessacus was a Narragansett Sachem, and brother of Miantonomoh. This fort was in North Kingstown, R. I.

⁸ Probably Tausaquonawhut, afterward son-in-law of Robin, for mention of whom by Roger Williams see 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. vi. p. 278.

⁹ William Arnold had previously been of Hingham, Mass.

¹⁰ Eldest son of William Arnold, and afterward Governor of Rhode Island.

¹¹ No connection is known to have existed between Roger Williams and Benedict Arnold, and these three words are probably a separate memorandum. The writer was intimate with Roger Williams, who may have been absent from Providence and have sent his brother Robert to represent him.

¹² Walter Palmer is stated to have been of Charlestown in 1629, afterward of Rehoboth, and finally of Stonington. There is a Palmer's River in East Providence.

there rested by y^e rivers side. This is about 14 miles frō Secunke. Mr Coop¹ & Mr Paine² of Secunke came to us in y^e night from y^e Bayward. At moone rise they sett us wth their horses over the next river where the flood had carried away the bridges.³

Dec. 4. Thursday. Waded over Naponset, the tree being carried away by the thaw flood, also another little river before.⁴ A third made a bridge over, felling a small tree.⁵ Passed over Monotaquid⁶ at twilight. Came by the direction of the noise of the falls⁷ to the forge.⁸ Lodged at G. [?] Facksons, Mr Hoffes farmer.⁹

Dec. 5. Came to Boston & home. Deo gratias.¹⁰

¹ Probably Thomas Cooper, first of Hingham, afterward of Rehoboth.

² Stephen Paine, of Rehoboth.

³ He would appear to have crossed Wading River in what is now Mansfield, Mass.; but the "next river" is not easy to identify.

⁴ He would seem to have crossed the Neponset near its source, and to have subsequently turned to the right through Canton, skirting the base of the Blue Hills in order to reach Braintree. He evidently knew his way, and after leaving the direct road to Boston probably followed some Indian trail.

⁵ Perhaps Blue Hill River.

⁶ The Monotaquid, or Monatiquot, is a small river which traverses the township of Braintree and empties into Weymouth Fore River. He probably crossed it in South Braintree.

⁷ There has been from time immemorial a dam on Monatiquot River, between Braintree village and East Braintree, at a point where Morrison's mills now stand. An examination of the ground shows that, if there were not originally falls, the stream ran rapidly over a rocky and broken descent, making noise enough to be heard at some distance on a still night.

⁸ By "the forge" he meant the Iron Works, which he had been instrumental in establishing not long before, a company in London having furnished the requisite capital. Early in 1644 the Massachusetts General Court had granted three thousand acres of common land at Braintree to John Winthrop, Jr., and others, "for the encouragement of an iron worke, to be set up about Monatocot River." The precise site of these original Braintree Iron Works has been the subject of misstatement and controversy. In August, 1889, Mr. S. A. Bates, Town Clerk of Braintree, published a series of articles in the "Braintree Observer," showing that local historians had hitherto been at fault in confounding these works with others built at later periods in East Braintree, West Quincy, and elsewhere. He produced evidence that the real site was near the above-mentioned dam at Morrison's mills, and this diary confirms the accuracy of his conclusions.

⁹ Atherton Hough, a former Assistant of the Massachusetts Colony, was a large landowner in the neighborhood of Boston, where his name is perpetuated by Hough's Neck in Quincy. In 1637 he had a grant in Braintree (Records of Boston, vol. ii. pp. 21, 22), and in 1656 his son, Rev. Samuel Hough, sold four hundred and fifty acres of land in Braintree to Thomas Faxon (Suff. Rec. lib. 34, fol. 184). Faxon had been for some time a tenant-farmer on the estate, and the site of his house has been identified as about half a mile distant from Morrison's mills (see History of the Faxon Family, by G. L. Faxon, Springfield, 1880, with a plan of the farm). It was undoubtedly in this house that John Winthrop passed the night. The initial letter before "Fackson" in the manuscript is apparently a capital G., but it was probably intended for T. or Th.

¹⁰ After inspecting the Iron Works, the writer probably took a boat at Weymouth Landing and proceeded to Boston across the bay.

Considerations about Ironworks.¹

Although this place at Braintree (wherof we have had consultation for the setting up of the Iron worke) was principally in my thoughts (in respect of the Iron ston) both before I went into England and since my last arrivall here, for the fittest and most convenient place for the first setting up of an Iron worke; yet being a worke of consequence I conceived it necessary to have other places searched, and this place well viewed & considered of by the workemen, both for the ore & the conveniency of waters for furnass & forge, & woods for supply of coales for both workes.

Therefore, after my arrivall heere, as soon as it pleased God that I recovered from that sicknesse wth I tooke at sea in some measure, and the workmen also had recovered their health, I tooke them along wth me to search in such parts of the country as, by information from others or upon view, had probability of good ironston. We went first to Braintree & so towards Plimouth, and at Greeneharbour² we found of the same sort of ironston that was at Braintree, but could not pceive that it lay in any other but loose stones, and being among very thick woods in a swampy ground. After we returned thence I went wth the miner to Richman Iland³ & viewed all the parts betweene that & the Massachusett, it having beene affirmed confidently that both at Pascataway⁴ & Agamenticus⁵ there was ironston & great store, that triall had beene made of it in England by some sent to Bristol & some to London to Captaine Mason. Also at Sako⁶ and at Blackpoint⁷ it was informed that there was certainly great quantity of very good mine in those places. In divers of these places I saw some stones that certainly doe containe iron in them, but in the judgement of the miner are but poore of iron & doubtfull how they will worke, none of our workemen having seene ever such before. In those parts are very few inhabitants, and labourers hard to be obtained for their ordinary occasions & at deare rates. There is an other place about 30 miles westward up in the country, which the workmen have likewise viewed & where there is of the same sort of ironston that is at Braintree, but noe appearance of quantity (though great probabilitie); there is yet noe people willing, though present intention of plantation.

¹ A rough draft, without date, in the handwriting of John Winthrop, Jr., and endorsed by him "Discourse about the fittest place to begin y^e Iron workes." Probably written early in 1644.

² Marshfield, Mass.

³ Richmond Island, near Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

⁴ Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

⁵ York, Maine.

⁶ Saco, Maine.

⁷ Scarborough, Maine.

This sort of ore at Braintree is of the same sorte w^{ch} they call in Ireland the Bogge mine. We have tried of it since we came over from divers places & the finer hath made good iron out of it divers tymes; that w^{ch} we sent into England was made of that from Braintree. There is of the same sort at severall places neere Greeneharbour, at Nashaway, at Cohasset, at Woburne & many other places; but the most appearance of hopefull quantity is at Braintree, according to the judgement of the workmen, who upon search affirm that it lieth like a veine (w^{ch} is not in other places) and that there is likelihood of ynough for a furnasse for 20 yeares. There are 2 places w^{ch}, by the judgement of y^e workmen, are convenient for furnasse & forge, but all the ground neere about them is laid out to particular men, as also where the mine is, and cannot be obtained but by purchasse. In the coñon, w^{ch} wilbe above a mile from any of the workes, Boston hath determined to allot 3000 acres to belong to the worke if we sett it up in that pte y^t belongeth to their towne & Dorchester &c.

Now heere I desire your serious advice what is to be done for the most advancement of the worke & profit of y^e adventurers: whether to goe to some of those remote places where eyther the same sort of ironston is, or probabilities of other as good or better, where the land may be had next to the workes and as much as may be needfull; or, to beginne heere at Brantre, w^{ch} wilbe in the heart of all the English colonies. If the former be thought best, then there must be a beginning in way of plantation, houses must first be built, workmen of all sorts must be carried from these parts & plant themselves there, great store of draft cattle must be provided, & the greatest part of our stock expended in such occasions before we begin. If Braintree be thought best, this helps: we shall have workmen of all sorts more plenty & neere at hand, teemes for carriage may be hired, housing for our workmen conveniently neere to be hired, and wood ynough, for present to be procured neere by purchase, and for future to belong to the workes to be fetched further off &c.

Therefore necessity seemes to drive us to accept of this place.¹

¹ During a visit to England, in 1642, John Winthrop, Jr., had persuaded a number of his friends to invest money in this undertaking, and, at the outset, acted as their agent. Among his papers was found the draft of a petition to Parliament setting forth that, in May, 1643, he "at great costs and charges did imbarque himselfe in the good ship *An Cleeve* of London, wth many workmen, servants, & materials for the said setting up of iron workes"; that the ship, after lying many days at Gravesend, was duly cleared by the proper authorities, but, at the last moment, while setting sail, was unjustly stopped and hindered by an officer named Robinson, thereby losing "the fairest wind which could blow for that voyage" and being forced to lie six weeks off the coast; that in consequence of this most injurious detention the ship was fourteen weeks before reaching New England and forced to be at sea during all the heat of summer, the health of all on board suffering and the workmen not fit for labor when

*The General Court of Massachusetts to the Promoters of the Ironworks.*¹

1. Answer to the first proposition: They are granted the sole privilege in our jurisdiction of making of Iron, provided that any shall have liberty to joyne till the end of March next; provided also that wthin two yeares they make sufficient iron for the use of the country.

2. To the second proposition they answer: It is not in the Courts power to grant, but they will propound it to the inhabitants of severall townes & doubt not of their consent. In wast lands not granted they consent.

3. To the third they answer as to the former.

4. To the fourth they answer as to the former.

5. To the fifth they answer in proprieties as to the former, that it is not in the Courts power, and in wast lands they grant them leave to looke out six places, only provided that they doe wthin 10 yeares set up an iron furnace & forge in each of the places & not a bloomyery only. And provided that the Court may grant a plantation in any place w^{ch} y^e Court thinke fitting, w^{ch} may not hinder their present proceeding.

6. The sixth is granted.

7. The seventh: There is granted liberty till the next Court.

8. It is referred to the first proposition.

9. It is answered it does not concerne the Court &c.

10. To the 10th it is answered that the undertakers, their agents and associats & servants, shall have such immunities & priviledges as the lawes of the country doe allow, and for 10 yeares shalbe free from publique charges for any stock they employ in this businesse.

THE PROMOTERS OF THE IRONWORKS TO JOHN WINTHROP, JR.

To our worthy friend John Winthrop Junior Esq^r, in New England, present these.

LONDON, 4 Junij 1645.

S^r,— According to what we have formerly written unto you we now send over our agent, M^r Richard Leader, with full power & instruc-

they came ashore, whereby the petitioner suffered great loss and claimed damages to the amount of £1,000. See 5 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. viii. pp. 36, 37. Whether this petition was ever presented to Parliament, and what fate it met with, does not appear.

¹ A rough draft in the handwriting of John Winthrop, Jr., endorsed by him "Answer of y^e Court to the propositions of the Ironworke." No date; probably March, 1643-4. Compare Mass. Col. Records, vol. ii. pp. 61-62.

tions from us to undertake & pceed in our affaires there. Wee doe heartilie desire yo^r help & assistance to him therein, which (with that you also have done alreadie for us) wee shalbee thankfull to you for. Wee also pray you to deliver him an accompt of all the moneys that you have received & disbursed for us, and to deliver unto M^r Leaders hands & custodie all such materiall, stock & other things as any way belong to the generall stock, according to o^r instructions given to M^r Leader in this behalfe; whose acknowledgm^t under his hand for what he shall receive from you shalbe yo^r sufficient discharge in that behalfe.¹ Thus wth hearty applicacōn of yo^r welfare we rest

Yo^r assured loving friends,

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| NICH. BOND. | ROBERT CHILD. | ROBERT HOUGHTON. |
| LIONELL COPLEY. | THO. WELD. | THOMAS FOLEY. |
| JO: POCOCK. | GEO. SHARPULLS. | JOSHUA FOOTE. |

THE PROMOTERS OF THE IRONWORKS TO JOHN WINTHROP, JR.

*To o^r very loving & much esteemed friend John Winthrop Jun^r. Esq^r,
these.*

LONDON, 13 May, 1647.

S^r, — Every new undertaking hath its difficulty. Ours hath met wth much. Casuall accidents have cost us very deare, and want of experience in the minerals in most of o^r workmen hath bin loss and charge to us. And worse qualificacōns in some of them have beene a trouble to you. It is our earnest desire, and we have endeavored all wee can, to be furnished with better men than some of them are; but notwithstanding all our care we have bin necessitated to send some for whose civilities we cannot undertake, who yet wee hope by the good example and discipline of your country, with your good assistance, may in time be cured of their distempers. Wee are informed by o^r agent, M^r Leader, how much we are engaged to you for yo^r reall and ready assistance of him for the regulacōn of some of o^r unruly men; and with a reall sense of yo^r favo^r in it we returne you thanks, desiring the continuance of it upon all occasions, either in regard of the men or

¹ Leader had been concerned in mining operations in Ireland. For a letter from Emmanuel Downing about him, see 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. vi. pp. 61, 62. For a number of letters from Leader, at a later period, to John Winthrop, Jr., see 2 Proceedings, vol. iii. pp. 190-197.

otherwise. And we shall not be wanting with all readiness to imbrace every opportunity to demonstrate o'selves

Yo'r affectionate thankfull friends & servants,

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| NICH. BOND. | GUALTER FROST. | LIONELL COPLEY. |
| GEO. SHARPULLS. | WILL: HICCOKS. | JO. POCOCK. |
| WILL: BEEKE. | SAM. MOODY. | JOSHUA FOOTE. ¹ |

Mr. HAMILTON A. HILL called attention to the death of Baron Hübnér, the Austrian statesman and diplomatist, which took place on the 30th of July last. The Baron travelled more than once in the United States, and after his second visit published an account of what he had seen here and elsewhere under the title "*Promenade autour du Monde.*" In this work he commented on the Treaty of Washington (1871), which he said was an acknowledgment on the part of Great Britain of the superiority of the United States, and was so regarded in the latter country; and he added: —

"If this erroneous interpretation is spread throughout the Union, and takes root in the opinion of the masses, the conciliatory dispositions which have animated the English negotiators are ill-understood; and this Treaty, while removing present difficulties, will have prepared the minds of men for future complications."

Soon after the appearance of this work, Earl Russell, in 1875, published his "*Recollections and Suggestions,*" in which he quoted what had been written by Baron Hübnér on this subject. Mr. Hill was in London when Lord Russell's book appeared, and took occasion to write a letter to the author in reference to it as follows: —

"I have been reading this volume with great interest, but was exceedingly sorry to observe that your Lordship was disposed to accept the judgment of the Baron that, in the opinion of the public at large in the United States, the Treaty of Washington was, on the part of the English Government, 'an act of deference, — the acknowledgment of the superiority of the power of the United States. England has submitted, — she has capitulated, neither more nor less.'"

¹ Of the thirteen persons whose signatures are appended to one or both of the preceding letters, the two best known are the Rev. Thomas Weld and Dr. Robert Child. For a number of letters from Dr. Child to John Winthrop, Jr., see 5 Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. i. pp. 148-164. Writing from Boston, March 15, 1644, he says: "We have cast this winter some tuns of pots, w^{ch} prove exceeding good, likewise mortars, stoves, skilletts. Or potter is moulding more at Brayntree as yet, w^{ch} place after another blowing we shall quit, not finding mine there."

"I think that I have had good opportunities for becoming acquainted with the opinions of various classes in various parts of the country on this subject; and my own statement of the case would have been that, among our intelligent citizens generally, it was felt that England had given a new proof of her greatness in her frank and friendly acknowledgments at Washington and at Geneva with regard to the questions at issue; and it was because of her undoubtedly high position that she could afford to make any amends to the United States consistent with her honor and her sense of right. We did not feel that we submitted to England, or capitulated, in the affair of the 'Trent,' believing that to do what is right and just can never be a humiliation either to a nation or an individual. Nor do we feel that England has derogated from her dignity by what she did at Geneva.

"Of course I would not affirm that no one in America holds the view recorded by Baron Hübner. Undoubtedly, there are those who do hold it, and who gave their opinion to him as he has stated it. I am sure, however, that the general feeling on the subject among our people is as I have endeavored to represent it; and I well remember that the statement of the Baron quoted in the 'Recollections' was promptly challenged by some of our leading American newspapers.

"The many expressions of good-will toward the Government and people of the United States, which your recent work contains make me the more anxious that we should not be misunderstood by your Lordship in so grave a matter."

Earl Russell, after an interval of several weeks, sent the following reply:—

PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK,
Thursday, June 24 [1875].

SIR,—I am glad to hear from you that the statement of Baron Hübner on the Treaty of Washington was not considered in the United States as an act of deference. I did not attend to your statement at the time, and I shall always consider that the abstinence of our Government in reference to the injuries inflicted on our people by the Fenian invaders of Canada was not to do what was right and just,—which I agree with you can never be a humiliation either to a nation or to an individual.

I remain your obedient servant,

RUSSELL.

Lord Russell felt very sore on the question of the Fenian invasion of Canada from the United States, and in the "Recollections" complains that the injuries inflicted on the Canadian subjects of the Queen killed or wounded during that invasion "were not provided for, either by the demands of the British

Government or by the provisions of the Treaty of Washington." He died three years after the date of this correspondence, in 1878.

The Hon. MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN then spoke as follows :

Mr. President, — On coming into the Dowse Library this morning my eye casually rested on the new books lying upon our table, among which I noticed the fourth volume of the Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, published this year. Wishing to learn what our sister society is doing, I opened the volume, and found that it contained "The Talcott Papers, Correspondence, and Documents (chiefly official) during Joseph Talcott's Governorship of the Colony of Connecticut, 1724-41, edited by Mary Kingsbury Talcott, Volume I., 1724-36."

During the half-hour then at my disposal I cursorily turned its pages, in which I found many documents concerning the case of Winthrop *vs.* Lechmere, which fills so large a space in our latest volume of Collections; and that these documents not only supplied what is lacking to the completeness of our volume, but also presented in a new form at least several questions raised at an early day in Connecticut respecting the relation of that colony to the Crown and the Parliament, and of their powers, jointly or severally, over it. I will not now go more fully into details of that subject, nor even mention several other matters which interested me; but if, on more careful examination of the "Talcott Papers," I find them what on a cursory glance they appear to be, I may make them the subject of a paper to be laid before the Committee of Publication.

The following memoranda relating to the preservation of royal charters in England, and the ceremonies observed on their receipt, were communicated for preservation in the Proceedings. Mr. CLEMENT H. HILL, in recent letters from England, gives some interesting particulars relating to royal charters. Writing from Axminster, Devon, August 23, he speaks of a visit to Lyme Regis, where the Duke of Monmouth landed in 1685, and says that a friend, who had been mayor of that ancient borough, took him to the Town Hall, and showed him the original charter granted by Edward I.

in 1284, and an additional one, in most excellent preservation, granted by Edward III. in 1333. Lyme Regis is very little altered, being six miles from the railway. In a letter from Torquay, September 14, Mr. Hill refers to what he had previously written, and adds: —

“On the 1st of September I saw the reception of a charter granted by Victoria in 1892. It was brought from London by a committee, which was met by a long procession of volunteers, trades, the High Sheriff, and the mayors of all the boroughs in the county. Lastly came a carriage, surrounded by a detachment of Hussars, with the committee, bearing the precious document on a cushion. At the end of the main street it was read aloud by the newly appointed clerk, and the oath of office was administered to the provisional officers, who hold office until the November election. Considering how important a part royal charters have played in English history, it was an extremely interesting sight, and I was glad to see the old ceremony kept up.”

Brief remarks were also made during the meeting by Mr. WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, Mr. JUSTIN WINSOR, Hon. E. R. HOAR, Mr. HENRY W. HAYNES, and Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH.

It was announced that the new volume of the Proceedings of the Society had been unexpectedly delayed in the bindery, but it would be ready for delivery in the course of the next week. It covers nine stated meetings, beginning with October, 1891, and ending with June, 1892, both inclusive.